

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 295

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—DON GIOVANNI.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENNY CROSS. Matinee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—DAVEY CROCKETT. Afternoon and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—FANCHON, THE CHICKEN.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—NOTRE DAME. Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 35 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MADRIEN MOORE.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, opposite City Hall.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GINGER SNAPS.—THE TURK DICTIONARY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—FRIER, OUR GERMAN COUSIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker sts.—MONA CHOCOLATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROSS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DR. JACOBUS.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEURO MINISTRELLY, &c.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO REVUE.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 56th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 7th street and 4th avenue. Afternoon and evening.

FERRERO'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 14th street.—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—ART ENTERTAINMENT.—"PARIS AND VERSAILLES."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts. Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAY'S MUSEUM, No. 638 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 22, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"SENATOR BOUTWELL ON FINANCE AND THE PANIC: A POLITICAL SPEECH ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES"—TITLE OF THE LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND OPERATIONS! THE BANKS AND THE MONEY MARKET: A GOOD PROSPECT! THE \$44,000,000 RESERVE—FOURTH PAGE.

BRITISH GOLD STREAMING TOWARD AMERICA! DAILY STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK BY THE CUNARD LINE—SEVENTH PAGE.

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"THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY!" THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FOUNDLINGS THROWN OPEN YESTERDAY! DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS—FOURTH PAGE.

THE CANYONS IN THE OLD DOMINION—THROTTLING AT PROSPECT PARK YESTERDAY—THIRD PAGE.

GOLD REMAINS STRAIGHT notwithstanding the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to seven per cent in order to check the flow of the precious metal hither. If the balance of trade were not so favorable to us as it is such action on the part of the Bank would have a greater effect upon the gold market, particularly as the premium came down so recently. The fluctuations are small and only a few fractions during the day. No better evidence could be afforded of the favorable state of trade and the flattering prospect during the remainder of the fall season.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FIREMEN has been in session for a day or two in Baltimore—a convention highly to be commended, its objects being the protection of human lives and property. An occasional national convention of this sort should be encouraged by all our great cities.

Senator Boutwell on Finance and the Panic—A Political Speech on Economic Principles.

Senator Boutwell's lecture last night was more an apology for his financial policy than an exposition of the important subject he was announced to discuss. In this connection we use the word "apology" in that higher sense that would enable the Senator, if he chose, to call his lecture his Apologia. Before entering upon a discussion of any of the particular questions evolved by Mr. Boutwell we may characterize the effort as singularly wanting in suggestiveness, comprehensiveness and vigor. This was to have been expected, for in these respects his apology is eminently characteristic of the Treasury Department under his administration. There was nothing broad or grand in his financial policy. But he had a financial policy, nevertheless, and it is in some measure from the effects of that policy that the country is suffering to-day. It was in other quarters that the Senator looked for the disease, and he seemed to think the remedy was centered in the following of the course he had adopted as Secretary of the Treasury.

In beginning his lecture Mr. Boutwell laid down three propositions as the basis of the remarks he was about to make:

1. A declaration in favor of a resumption of specie payments, qualified by the avowal that the only meaning properly attaching to the word "resumption" is the equality in value of currency with coin.

2. A declaration that there was a point beyond which paper could not be issued in any country and specie payments sustained, qualified by the assertion that the point is not capable of mathematical demonstration.

3. There can be no resumption while the balance of trade is against us, or at least not until the conditions were more nearly equal than at present.

These were the Senator's principles of political economy, but under the circumstances he called them by a much more felicitous term. They were the "pivots" upon which his argument turned, and as it turned out they were only pivots for a political discussion. He simply hinged upon them ingenious but faulty sympathy for protection, ship building and a revival of commerce by subsidies, annual government interference in financial affairs, especially in Wall street, owing to the "exigencies of the autumn" and the necessity for moving the crops, and above all his favorite theory that the Secretary of the Treasury can reissue a part of the \$44,000,000 reserve if he thinks it necessary and play the pranks of the amateur financier and buchu banker whenever he chooses to forget his proper functions and meddle with affairs with which he has no concern.

Mr. Boutwell's position upon the question of protection was the funniest thing in his lecture. There was genuine humor in it. In the first place, he was in favor of protection, not because he liked it, but because, though it came as an accident of the war, it had made everybody rich and happy. As a matter of course he said nothing concerning the many "protected" articles which bring not a dollar into the Treasury and only serve to rob the people to enrich the manufacturer. Even if protection is the beneficent principle Mr. Boutwell affects to regard it this side of its practical operation ought to be denounced as injustice and impoverishment. But the Senator evidently does not believe in protection as a principle of political economy, but only as a political plank in a partisan platform. While he sees blessings without number flowing in upon the country as the result of high tariff duties, he points to other blessings equally beneficent as the result of no tariff duties at all. Congress upon his recommendation, we believe, certainly with his encouragement and support, made an exception in a particular case, and took the duties off all articles which enter into the building of a ship. The same articles enter into the construction of a wagon—the ship of the Plains and the interior—but if they are used to make a wagon they pay duty. This neat and beneficent little provision applies only to a few shipbuilders, and so high tariffs are made to enrich a few manufacturers, and exemption from any tariff at all is made to enrich a few more manufacturers. This is, indeed, a very pretty joke; but then Mr. Boutwell always was a joker when he was at the head of the Treasury, and he seems not to have lost his exquisite sense of humor now that he is in the Senate and feels called upon to explain his practical jokes outside of the Senate.

We have already referred to Mr. Boutwell's position in favor of subsidies to shipbuilders. It is the one position he assumed during the evening upon which we feel any real concern. His plan is not likely to have any real efficacy, and it is extremely dangerous as opening the way to subsidies of every kind and frauds not less stupendous than the immense land grabs of the last few years obtained from Congress as necessary aids in building railways. Even in its most confined application it would only inure to the benefit of the few ship yards building iron ships which have been so long looking to Congressional bounty, as more important than any real benefit to American workers on ships. While speaking upon this branch of the question Mr. Boutwell took occasion to declare that we needed no navy to protect our own coasts, and that the only use of ships of war in foreign waters was "to show our flag." We need not enter into any serious discussion of this question, especially at a time when a few wretched Spanish officials at Havana think themselves strong enough to constantly insult the American people because the United States has no navy. Mr. Boutwell, it seems, would spend the people's money by the dollar and save it by the cent.

Much that Mr. Boutwell had to say upon the question of the national banks is worthy of serious consideration. Especially is this the case in regard to his reprobation of banks paying interest on deposits. The country bank which pays interest to depositors must, as Mr. Boutwell says, look to the city banks for reimbursement, and the city banks in turn are compelled to lean upon more speculators in stocks or the uncertain securities of the gamblers of the street. But we cannot sympathize with those of the Senator's ideas which contemplate increase in the number of our national banks and, consequently, of the volume of the currency. The whole thing, we fear, is rotten at bottom,

and, if it were not for the wise moderation of the people and the high estimation of the credit of the government, the national bank system would fall of its own weight. The national banks generally have not capital sufficient to make money in legitimate business, and, in truth, they have no real capital at all. Coin is the only real capital, and so resumption is the one thing needful. We are disposed to agree with Mr. Boutwell that the resumption cannot be forced, but if it comes as he desires it, by currency becoming equal to coin, we hope the currency will be retired and coin allowed to take its place. Resumption is simply the ability to buy gold with paper on equal terms, and with our present redundant circulation it seems impossible that this should be attainable.

On another important question we differ from and with Mr. Boutwell. He believes in the power of the government to reissue a part, or even the whole, of the forty-four million dollars reserve in an emergency. If he simply regarded it as an abstract legal proposition we would have no serious objections to urge against his view, and would be ready to join with him in seeking the withdrawal of the power. But he looks upon a temporary reissue not only as a right, but as an occasional duty—not as an increase of the volume of the currency, he says—not "permanently," and if he had only been a little more frank he would have said, only for the purpose of controlling operations in Wall street. In keeping with this are his notions about "the exigencies of the autumn" and moving the crops. The whole thing must mean that the hand of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be felt in every "pool" and to smooth every "corner." In other words, Mr. Richardson and his successors are to be the chief buchu financiers of the country—currency doctors, with as little knowledge of finance as buchu doctors have of physics. We saw similar logic to these latest enunciations of Mr. Boutwell practically applied by him in the famous syndicate transactions. We have also seen enough of the meddling with business on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of helping to move the crops owing to "the exigencies of the autumn." We want no more syndicates and no more autumnal exigencies, and we further want to see no Cabinet officer playing his little game with the forty-four million dollars reserve.

Mr. Boutwell's effort was scarcely worthy of him; and yet he had been much more eloquent he could not better have explained his own policy and that of his successor in the Treasury Department. We thank him for this, for we hope it will lead the country to insist upon something better than either he or Mr. Richardson has to offer as a remedy for panics.

Prince Napoleon as a Pretender.

Whatever may result to Prince Napoleon in his new departure in French politics, he is too great a man—from his name, his relationship to the great Emperor and his representative association with the politics of France—to be underrated or overlooked. The brilliant letter which we print to-day from our special correspondent in Paris is a contribution to the contemporary history of France as valuable as Carlyle's portrait of Mirabeau or Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings. It may be truly said that we knew nothing of Mirabeau until Carlyle dug him out of the rubbish and slime of the French Revolution and painted him in his greatness and his power—what was small and weak and corrupt, his lion look, the face pitted with disease, and that resonant eloquence which awoke the spirit of freedom in France and threw defiance at a king. As to Hastings, he was a name—something less than a name—a shadow, darkened by the angry, persistent eloquence of Burke—until Macaulay, with his matchless skill, made him one of the best known men in history. What has been done to Mirabeau and Hastings the HERALD essays to do this morning with Prince Napoleon. We commend our letter from Paris as a masterpiece, well worth the careful study of all who care to follow the wonderful events now transpiring over the seas, and to know the men who, for good or evil, have the destiny of France in their hands.

Another Slip Up in the Kelsey Case—The Duty of the Governor.

It seems that the Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the cruel outrage upon and the very probable diabolical murder of Charles G. Kelsey, in Huntington, L. I., has been again postponed, making the third or fourth time that a postponement, upon some flimsy pretext or other, has taken place in this remarkable case. Now, in view of the egregious imbecility (or something worse) exhibited by the Huntington authorities in this affair, we hold it to be the duty of the Governor to take it altogether out of their hands and place it in those of the legal officers of the State who have jurisdiction in the premises. It is a matter in which not only the inhabitants of an obscure village have an interest, but one which, affecting as it does society at large, concerns every citizen in the State. Hence the proposition for the Governor to take action on the subject is clearly justifiable. The trumpery story that Kelsey has been found alive in California is too ridiculous to be credited for a moment. It is a transparent effort on the part of the alleged guilty parties to gain further time in order to spirit away important witnesses or to allow the public indignation in regard to the heartless transaction to subside. Let us have some State action in the matter. The sooner the better.

ENGLAND STILL ENCHOUGHING ON OUR COMMERCE.

DOMAIN.—We learn through our telegrams that Mexico that the first vessel of a grand fleet of British steamers between new monthly runs. Cruz had just left the Liverpool and Ven. voyage. This is an latter port on its return, and legitimate invasion, though a peaceful. In other words, England continues to get ahead in commercial enterprise with neighboring countries. For trade with Mexico our local advantages are far superior to hers, but we neglect them. Our merchants, shipowners and the government ought to direct their attention to the vast aggregate trade of the American States which is slipping away relatively from us. At the present day steamship lines are the great medium of commerce, and we need more of them.

A Meteorological Wonder.

The storm of the last two days has been a meteorological wonder. On Saturday evening it made its abrupt advance upon the South Atlantic coast, having emerged from the West Indies. The cyclonic area was progressing northward along the Southern seaboard all day Sunday, and on Monday had reached the vicinity of Cape May. By the law of storms it should thence have struck off in a northeasterly direction, and ninety in a hundred times such a path is pursued; but, instead of a northeasterly direction, the meteor on Monday evening made a straight northwestward shoot towards the lower lakes, and in this eccentric track its power was disastrously felt over a wide extent of lake and seacoast country. The barometer fell very low in the Middle States—almost as low as in the Cuba hurricane of the 6th inst., when it passed over Key West and ravaged peninsular Florida. The effect of this depression on land was felt along the Atlantic from the Delaware capes to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and at Quebec a hurricane wind of seventy-two miles an hour on Monday night was reported, with what calamity to shipping it does not yet appear.

As the winter approaches the Continent is daily becoming more and more chilled, and the atmospheric columns resting upon it being thus contracted, there is a tendency of the oceanic atmosphere to force itself in upon the land—a circumstance which may possibly explain the strikingly abnormal deflection of the recent storm centre, which, perhaps, all expected to go eastward.

The HERALD's Sunday prediction of the frost and cold weather that this gale would bring to Memphis was fully verified, and we may hope that the great relief afforded the plague-stricken cities of the South will outweigh any marine losses sustained along the lake ports, which had been amply and officially forewarned of the danger impending.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.—Marshal Bazaine's position before the French court martial was not improved by the testimony which was presented yesterday. Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Lebouff, General Ladmiraik and General Bourbaki alleged that various humiliating mishaps occurred to the French troops in consequence of the action, or non-action, of the accused at a most critical moment during the war with the Germans. MM. Rouher and Schneider inclined towards the prisoner by swearing that he never solicited the chief command. There is evidently a vast deal of personal feeling prevailing among the French officers with respect to the case, and many of them appear inclined to "rectify" themselves for history—"to fight their battles o'er again."

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH IN ROME.—The General of the Society of Jesus has been notified by the Italians that the members of the order must immediately vacate the premises now occupied by them in the city. Meantime the government, under the law for the abolition of religious corporations, has taken possession of six convents in the city, giving to each inmate a certificate of her future income. Against the seizure of certain portions of the Franciscan convent the United States and Portuguese Consuls protested, on the ground that said portions were the property of citizens of Portugal or the United States. From these proceedings it may be reasonably inferred that other events of the kind will soon follow in Rome of the highest importance to the Catholic Church and the venerable occupant of the Vatican.

YOUR BULL AND MY OX.—The defalcation of Phelps, the cashier in the State Treasurer's office, has drawn out much virtuous indignation from the political journals, although the different parties look at the matter from opposite points of view. The republican organs declare that the robbery of the Treasury proves the State Treasurer, who is a candidate for re-election, to be unfit for office. The democratic organs assert that the robbery of the Treasury shows the State Comptroller, who is also a candidate for re-election, to be unworthy of public confidence. The State Treasurer is on the democratic ticket; the State Comptroller is on the republican ticket. Perhaps this accounts for the difference in the views of the political organs.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S EXPOSITION of his executive position and political principle, delivered to a deputation of members of the National Assembly, gives assurance to the French people that the soldier Chief of State regards himself as an embodiment of the will of the millions, and that in his administrative capacity he is conservative without being a placeman inclined to hang on to office. The Marshal says, indeed, almost in words, Let France will; I obey.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY has been so much pleased with his visit to Vienna this time that he has remained there a day or two longer than he originally intended, and will not leave until this morning. "So glad."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General W. G. Ely, of Connecticut, is staying at the Astor Hotel.

Charles Bradlaugh, of London, has returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Truxtun, United States Navy, has quarters at the Everett House.

Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has apartments at the Albemarle Hotel.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Anthony J. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain J. Edward Hunter, of the British Navy, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Frederick P. Low, United States Minister to China, is staying at the Albemarle Hotel.

The Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, has returned to the Clarendon Hotel from Niagara Falls.

Governor William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is among the late arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. E. H. M. of the city, who has been studying abroad for the past three years, has returned home.

Wittie Collins has returned to the Westminster Hotel, having been obliged to discontinue his readings on account of physical indisposition.

Frank P. Blair has been appointed and accepted

the position of Commissioner of Insurance of Missouri, and arrived in St. Louis on Monday night to enter upon the duties of his new office.

Frederick Hecker, the distinguished German patriot, arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning on the steamship Berlin and was received and welcomed by a committee of German citizens. Last night he was serenaded by various singing societies.

General Butler and Jeff Davis arrived in Washington together by the same car a day or two ago. Neither, it is said, "renewed the assurances of their distinguished consideration" toward each other.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salvini as Sullivan.

The play of "Sullivan, the Actor," in which Signor Salvini appeared at the Academy of Music last night, has been made familiar to us by an English version, entitled "David Garrick." It is a strange story, and its action is not pleasing to prudes. We had been educated by performances of the play by Mr. Sothorn to expect something remarkable in Salvini's acting. There is certainly scope for the nice naturalness which is claimed by his admirers to be the particular charm of Salvini's delineations. We have had our expectations realized, and yet we have been disappointed. Signor Salvini as Sullivan displayed a desire to refine some parts of the action, and so he failed to reach the truthfulness of reality. Hardly any better illustration of our meaning can be given than is to be found in the remark of an admirer of Signor Salvini, who, thoughtless for the time, said of the stigmata of drunkenness, "It is a gentleman's inebriety. See how his noble nature shines through the imperiousness of the actions." The remark was an unimproving criticism of the performance. If the audience could see through the disguise, is it likely that "love's sharp eyes" would be unable to pierce the veil? The assumption of a gentlemanly kind of intoxication is a refinement to attenuation! Men while drunk act as their passions dictate and not according to the dictates of prudence, or in fear of Mrs. Grundy. Possibly there will some time be organized by people despairing of making all their fellow-creature's society for encouragement of mild-mannered inebriety. But such a society will not properly claim "Sullivan" or "David Garrick" as its patron saint. The plot of the play of "Sullivan" makes that character simulate the intoxicated antics of a passionate, vulgar man. When Signor Salvini allows the attributes of a noble actor to be put to the test of the idea is put to shine through the mask of the assumed character he plays false to the dramatic idea. Yet, despite the imperfections of which so much notice has been given, Signor Salvini's performance last night was pleasing, as it showed that he possesses great ability in a department apart from that of purely technical art, and none could have been pleased and soiled more than they who believe a man can do vulgar, low actions and still be a gentleman.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

M. Sardou is said to be at work upon five pieces, all to be produced in Paris during this season.

Victor Emmanuel, while in Vienna, decorated Johann Strauss with the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Offenbach has composed an operetta called "La Jolie Parfumeuse," for the Renaissance Theatre of Paris.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby" and chorist opponent of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort Hotel. He will lecture to-night at Steinway Hall on "The England of To-day."

This evening "Don Giovanni" will be sung at the Academy of Music by probably the strongest company that has ever associated in this city with the opera. The cast embraces three prime donne, Mme. Nilsson, and Miles, Torriani and Marelli, and Signors Campanini and Maurel.

M. Benoitelli, the new Parisian tenor, who appeared at the recent inauguration of the Italian opera, under the management of M. Strakosch, is now decided to have "a fine metallic voice, issuing easily and under perfect guidance." The new prima donna, Mlle. Beval, has also a fine voice and is perfect in her art, being the daughter of M. Beval, of the French opera, and having been familiar with music since her childhood.

The Messrs. Strakosch, not content with the successes of their company on the operatic stage, have arranged a concert at the Academy of Music for next Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. All the prominent artists of the company, excepting Mme. Nilsson, are to sing, and the public will have an opportunity to make those closer comparisons of, and to discover those contrasts in the methods of the performers, which could not be made or discovered while they were performing at separate and distant times.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
For Wednesday, in the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, light winds, mostly from the south, rising barometer and clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, southerly winds, rising barometer, and on the coast clear weather, but in the interior partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For the lower lakes continued southerly winds, veering to west and northwest, with cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, southwest to northwest winds, with cloudy followed by clear weather, Wednesday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the change in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:

1872.	1873.
3 A. M. 54	3:20 P. M. 52
6 A. M. 43	6 P. M. 62
9 A. M. 50	9 P. M. 58
12 M. 60	12 P. M. 53
Temperature yesterday	55 1/2
Average temperature for corresponding day last year	54 1/2

EARTHQUAKE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A Slight Shock Followed by a Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1873.
On Sunday last a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Seattle, Washington Territory, and at four o'clock on the same day an eruption from the summit of Mount Rainier occurred.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Board.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1873.

The committee of the National Board of Trade, in session here, submitted their report to-day. The report recommends the encouragement of American shipbuilding by the allowance of bounties for building, whether the materials used be foreign or American; condemns the credit system of the government; proposes a currency resting on a specie basis; condemns the policy of the banks in paying interest on call deposits; favors the government's regulating inter-State transportation, and the reduction of rates, so that producer may share in the profits of his produce; and condemns the system of watering stocks, so that dividends are paid on fictitious representations of value.

THE STEPHENSON MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial at Jersey City.

The trial of Jacob Mechella for the murder of Deputy Marshal Stephenson was resumed at Jersey City yesterday. The testimony was comparatively unimportant, as the salient points of the case were developed on the previous day. Counsel for defense opened their case, and produced, among other witnesses, two sailors, natives of Finland. The general counsel was present during the forenoon. The prisoner was even more dejected, if such were possible, than on Monday. He betrayed extreme nervousness and sat with his head downwards during the proceedings. He looked at the witnesses for the defense only twice. He is reduced in weight nearly forty pounds since the day of the murder. At the adjournment of the court the deputy sheriff seemed to carry him out. The unfortunate wretch was unable to walk without assistance. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

YELLOW FEVER.

No Marked Improvement in Shreveport.

CONDITION OF MEMPHIS.

The Frosts Having Little Effect in Checking the Disease.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 21, 1873.
There has been no marked change in the state of affairs for the last twenty-four hours. While the thickly settled or business portion of the city is comparatively exempt from the ravages of the fever the outskirts are suffering to a great extent. New cases are continually reported, and a further extent of territory over which it has spread is reported. It now covers a radius of five miles from the river, hardly exempting a family. The one redeeming feature is that it is not so violent, and, where the treatment is proper, the preponderance of cases that recover are much larger than when the epidemic first appeared. No prominent deaths to-day, and no prominent new cases are reported. W. P. Ford is out of danger; Isaac Kahn, J. R. Doon and Alfred Nolan, very low; Captain E. Bain and Dr. Ford are convalescing; Dr. Gray is out; Dr. Day has left the city to recuperate. The interments to-day were three.

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